

# The Intel 64 Architecture

CS520

Dept. of Computer Science  
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Known generically as x86-64.

Intel 64 is Intel's implementation.

AMD 64 is AMD's implementation.

The design originated with AMD and was later adopted by Intel.

Note: This is not the Intel IA-64 architecture, which is Intel's other 64-bit architecture, for their ~~Itanium~~ processors.

# Main Lecture Goal

understand how function calls are supported on the Intel 64.

└─→ recursion  
return address  
return values  
parameters

necessary in order to understand how to implement garbage collectors, threads, etc.

# Intel 64

64-bit addresses

64-bit integer registers

rax, rbx, rcx, rdx, rdi, rsi and r8 - r15.

rsp - stack pointer

rbp - frame pointer

rip - instruction pointer (PC)

80-bit floating point registers

internally Intel stores floating-point values in its own non-standard format

values are converted to standard IEEE formats when written to memory

## Operand Types

byte - 8 bits b

word - 16 bits w

long - 32 bits l

quadword - 64 bits q

## C types

char

short

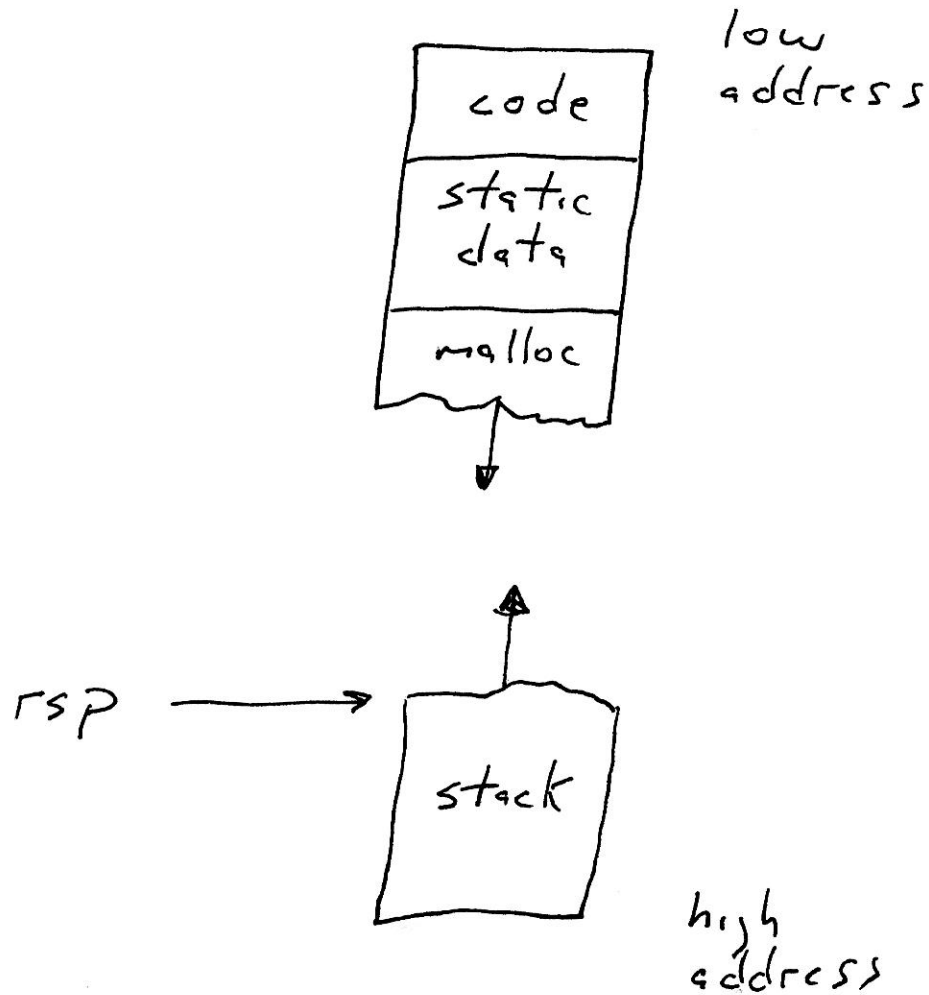
int

long

# Stack

grows from high address down to low address

rsp points to the top of stack



# Frames

stack contains a series of frames

one for each function call

each frame contains:

- return address

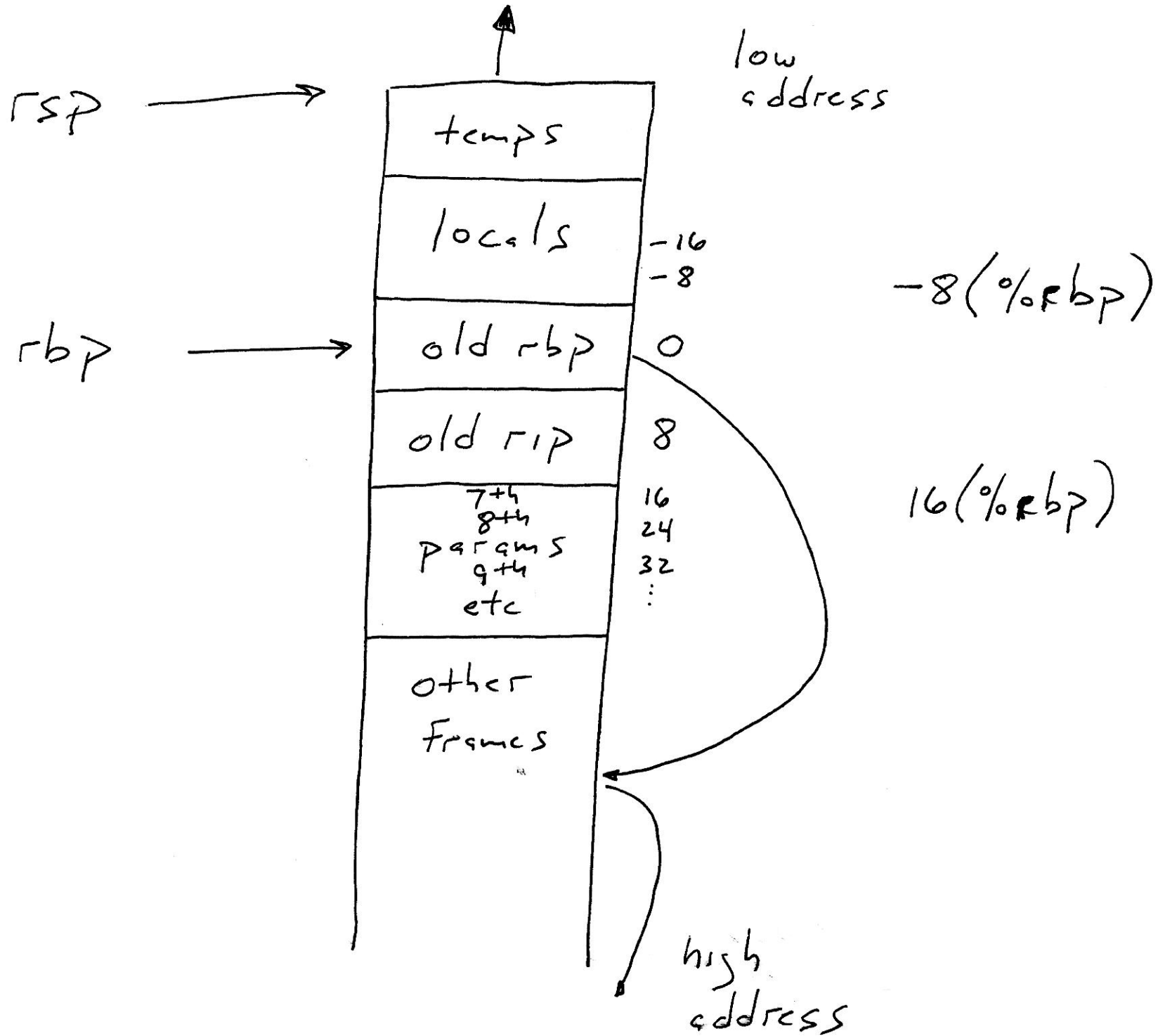
- saved registers

- local variables

- parameters

- temporaries

rbp points to the top frame  
on the stack





# integer parameters

1. rdi

2. rsi

3. rdx

4. rcx

5. r8

6. r9

7. ↓ on stack

return value

integer return values are returned

in FX

## Saving/restoring registers

calling function is respons.ble for  
saving and restoring rax, rcx,  
rdx, rdi, rsi, r8-r11 if it needs  
the old value upon return.  
→ saved before call & restored after return

called function should save and restore rbx, r12-r15, rsp, rbp if it uses them  
→ saved upon entry & restored before return

```
#
# x86-64 (Linux) assembler source for computing the factorial function.
#
# The code is based on MIPS code from pages A-26 and A-27 of Patterson &
# Hennessy.
#
# It computes fact(10).
#
```

ncs520/public/fact.s

```
    .text
    .align    8
    .globl   main
main:
    pushq   %rbp           # Save old frame pointer
    movq    %rsp,%rbp     # Establish new frame pointer
#
    movq    $10,%rdi      # pass 10 as an argument
    call    fact          # Call factorial function
#
    movq    $.LC0,%rdi    # Pass format string as arg 1
    movq    %rax,%rsi     # Pass return value from fact as arg 2
    call    printf        # Call the printf function
#
    popq    %rbp         # Restore frame pointer
    ret                # Return to caller
#
    .data
.LC0:
    .string  "The factorial of 10 is %ld\n"
#
# The factorial function itself
#
# ie fact(n)
#
    .text
    .align    8
    .globl   fact        # .globl also allows gdb to see label
fact:
    pushq   %rbp         # Save old frame pointer
    movq    %rsp,%rbp   # Establish new frame pointer
    subq    $8,%rsp      # Allocate one local
#
    cmpq    $0,%rdi     # Test n against 0
    jg     .L2          # Branch if n > 0
    movq    $1,%rax     # Return 1
    jmp     .L1         # Jump to code to return
#
.L2:
    movq    %rdi,-8(%rbp) # Save n into the local
    subq    $1,%rdi     # Compute (n - 1)
    call    fact        # Recursive call
#
    imulq   -8(%rbp),%rax # Compute n * fact(n - 1)
#
.L1:
    addq    $8,%rsp     # Deallocate the local
    popq    %rbp       # Restore frame pointer
    ret                # Return to caller
```

gcc fact.s -o fact

Linux assembler  
Intel manuals -  
use  
caution!

```

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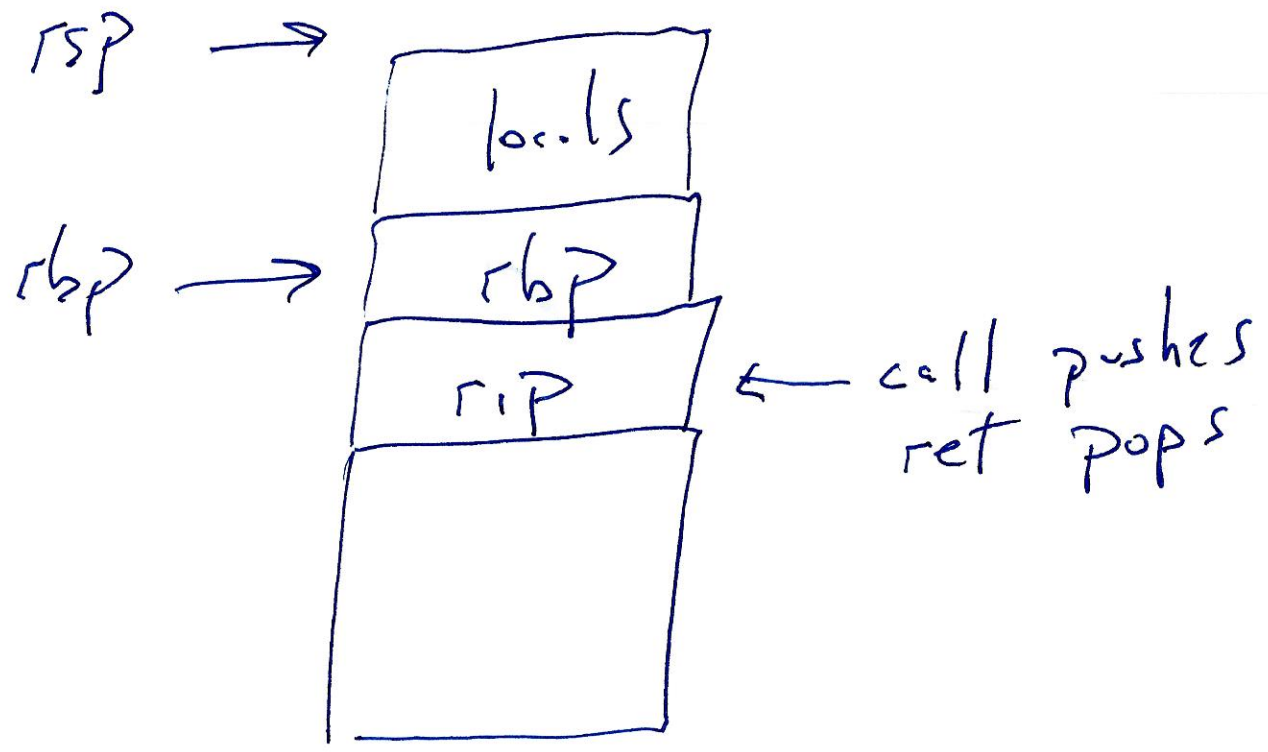
text - instructions  
data - data

FLAGS register  
status register

C  
static - hidden (ob. l.s) & functions

default - visible

asm  
static - visible  
default - hidden



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```
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.data
.LC0:
    .string "The factorial of 10 is %ld\n"
```

printf("The factorial of 10 is %ld\n",  
fact(10));